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The People's Press.

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F. M. KEITH, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 6, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, Scribe. J. H. SHULTZ, C. P.

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SALEM LODGE, No. 89, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the 1st Thursday in every month, same Hall as above at 7½ o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M. A. EBERT, Secretary.

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Nov. 1, 1877.

The Miller of Tewkesbury.

BY T. C. HARBAUGH.

When the list of men hung by circumstantial evidence is complete, the name of Calvin Tyler, the miller of Tewkesbury, will be found theron. One hundred and two years have passed since occurred the particulars we are about to relate, and the mill which achieved such a notoriety long ago has been swept from existence by the breath of the fiery demon.

On the night of October 20th, 1775, as several persons affirmed on solemn oath, Calvin Tyler entered his family circle and said that the faithful watch dog of the mill had died in a fit, and was buried in the cellar whose walls were washed on one side by the water of the race.

The miller furthermore said that the dog exhibited symtoms of having been poisoned, and when his daughter asked him if he suspected any one, he said "No!" and almost immediately went to bed.

This very simple occurrence—the death of a dog—was to be commented upon and very generally disbelieved by the highest in that portion of the realm. One month afterward, Mrs. Marble gave notice to the proper authorities that her husband, a prominent merchant, had been missing for six and twenty days, and that she feared that foul play had befallen him.

The lady said that on the 23d of October her husband had left home at eight o'clock in the evening, saying that he was going to Tyler's mill, the owner of which, Calvin Tyler, was to pay him six hundred pounds of borrowed money, and the interest thereon. With the intention of collecting the debt, as she supposed, Mrs. Marble saw her husband quit the house; but his absence for the following several days occasioned her no uneasiness, as he had been in the habit of making unannounced journeys to London, where he sometimes remained for a week. It was supposed that Mr. Marble had a love there which was destined to estrange him from his family.

After three weeks of continued absence, and no return, Mrs. Marble questioned the miller concerning her lord, and was informed that he (Tyler) had paid the money according to agreement, and that the merchant had left the mill by the *back door*, with the intention of paying a visit to a man named Gordon, a well known poacher, who had upon several occasions furnished the merchant's table with the best of water fowl.

Mrs. Marble did not prosecute her search further until she lodged information with the authorities. She afterwards said, that believing that her husband had passed from Gordon's to the coach-station, she resolved to wait a while longer for his return.

The authorities deemed the merchant's absence an affair of moment, and at once resolved to fathom it. If he had left the mill with six hundred pounds or more, it was possible that it had attracted the attention of some evil doer, who had forcibly made away with the merchant.

Calvin Tyler again asserted that the merchant had met him in the mill on the 23d, by appointment, and that he had there paid him the borrowed money and interest. His story, told in a straightforward manner, impressed every one, and no one for the time suspected him.

Gordon, the poacher, declared that Marble had not been to his hut for two months. The merchant was traced to the mill, but no one had seen him beyond it, and the Bow Street runners reported that he was not in London. His disappearance now began to assume a serious aspect. There were several people who testified that the merchant and his debtor had quarreled several days prior to the meeting at the mill, and accordingly Calvin Tyler was arrested for murder.

From the moment of his arrest a chain of damning circumstances began to wrap itself about him. He most strenuously denied his guilt, declared that he had paid Mr. Marble the sum of six hundred pounds, and parted with him in the best of humor. He opened the mill for inspection, and the constables spent several days in their examination, which extended from cellar to attic. They even probed the darkness of the wheel-house, but found nothing to reward their pains. But while the rigid search was going on outside, evidence was entangling the unfortunate miller in a net-work of ultimate conviction.

A man was found who happened to be slyly fishing in the mill race before the mill on the night of the 23d, he saw a man whom he recognized as David Marble, the merchant, approach the mill; that the miller met him at the door, and that the two ment went into the structure together. After a while the fisher saw a light in the mill and heard a voice like the miller's say, "We'll settle all our scores here." Then followed two deadening blows, and all was still. Up to eleven o'clock Mr. Marble did not leave by the door which he had entered, but near that hour Calvin Tyler came out alone, locked the door and went homeward.

This, in brief, was the evidence of the fisherman, a half-witted fellow, who said that his fear of being punished for stealing fish from the race had kept back the testimony. Other persons deposed to having seen the missing man go toward the mill; but the declaration of the miller, that he had departed by the back door, was not confirmed. No person had seen Marble after he had entered the mill.

Not satisfied with the search alluded to above, the authorities ordered another. It was generally believed that the old mill contained the secret of the merchant's death, for no one believed now that he was still alive.

Calvin Tyler was released from jail, and ordered to direct the hunters, among whom, this time, was Gordon, the poacher.

The mill was searched systematically; the party began in the attic, and at last reached the cellar, where a terrible discovery awaited them.—Barrels were opened, and their contents emptied upon the ground; long sticks were thrust into the earth, and the stone walls carefully examined.

"What is this?" exclaimed a fellow, removing a large box from a corner.

His companions were attracted by the cry, and saw what appeared to be loosened earth.

"There is where I buried my mill dog," the miller said. "I told my family at the time, and many tears were shed over him, for he was a faithful animal."

"Let us see his remains. It will do no harm—the digging up of him."

The speaker was Gordon, the poacher, and there was a flash of triumph in his small, dark eyes, but no one noticed it.

"Dig him up—poor Browser!" said the miller, and accordingly the men went to work.

Presently one gave a loud exclamation of horror, and sprang back, saying:

"Good God, boys! do you call that a dog?"

The hunters clustered about the excavation, and beheld a human hand, which the spade had uncovered.

Calvin Tyler gazed for a moment at the horrible spectacle, and then started back with a white face.

"Hold him!" cried the leader of the party. "Don't let him stir a foot now."

But the miller did not attempt to fly.

"Before God, I never buried anything in this corner but my poor dog," he said solemnly.

For several minutes the spade threw the earth out, and the body of a man was exposed. The ghastly face was upturned to the lantern light, and every one recognized it as that of Mr. Marble.

"Bring him up and let him look into the hole!"

Calvin Tyler did not have to be led to the grave. He walked forward with firm step, and beheld the sickening sight.

"It is David Marble," he said.—"But God knows that I never put him there!"

A moment later he put his hand to his forehead, and reeled from the grave with a fainting cry.

"There's guilt for you!" said the poacher. "I don't believe that he ever buried a dog in this hole."

"And the assizes will not believe it, either," said one of his companions. The discovery in the cellar spread like wild fire, and the body was removed from its grave of gloom. The skull was found to have been fractured by some blunt and heavy weapon, which medical men said drove pieces of the skull into the brain, which produced almost instant death.

After the removal of the corpse from the mill, the grave was further searched, but the remains of no dog were found.

The miller of Tewkesbury was now in an unfortunate situation—Before the search there were many who believed in his innocence; but now no one held to that opinion, and, foredoomed, the unhappy man went to his trial. It was in vain that his family testified to the miller's telling them of the death and burial of the dog three days previous to Marble's going to the mill; vain too, the man's assertions of his innocence. The finding of the missing man's corpse in the cellar—in the very corner where he had sworn to the interment of the dog—weighed most heavily against him, and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hung in chains.

But a petition praying the high court to spare his family the deep disgrace that would forever attach itself to them if the awful sentence was carried out, secured the punishment of decapitation, and the unlucky man was accordingly executed. He protested his innocence to the very last, and met his doom with much composure.

Throughout the region round about Tewkesbury it was universally believed that the guilty had been punished. It was noticed on the trial that Sir Percy Hasket, a celebrated surgeon, gave it as his belief that David Marble had been dispatched by one blow, whereas the thieving fisherman had sworn to having heard *two* deadened blows in the mill on the eventful night. But the surgeon's evidence did not tend to help the accused.

The miller had said that he broke in the heading of a cask with two blows, in Marble's presence; but this explanation of the noise was not credited.

Shortly after the miller's execution his family left Tewkesbury, and all traces of them became lost. The mill was shunned by the superstitious, and another had to be erected to keep the patronage at home.

Although we have followed the miller of Tewkesbury to his death, the story of the crime does not end here.

Three years after the execution, the Earl of Sudbury's gamekeeper fired at a poacher, and heard a sharp cry of pain. In the darkness search for the thief proved unavailing, and the matter was dismissid from the gamekeeper's mind.

Two days later, a dead man was found under a shelving bank not far from the scene of the shot. It was evident that he had been dead for twelve hours. Nobody recognized him, but the piece of paper which had dropped from his hand told a terrible story; it revealed a secret which must have haunted its guilty possessor like the ghost of the murdered dead. This document contained blood-stains, and was written in a poor, ragged hand, as follows:

"I am Roswell Gordon, of Tewkesbury, dying from a shot received by Sudbury's gamekeeper, and declare before God, and with the judgment before me, that what I am going to say is true. Three years ago Calvin Tyler was executed for the murder of David Marble, merchant.—He was innocent. I, Roswell Gordon, did the deed. It was in this wise. I had a key to the miller's back door, and used to get my flour by theft. I saw Mr. Marble and the miller in the mill on the 23d.—The miller paid him six hundred and ninety pounds. The merchant went out the back way. I followed, and struck him once with a bludgeon. He fell down quite dead.—After the miller left the mill I carried the body into the cellar, and buried it where I had seen the miller put his dead dog three nights before. The dog I took away, and buried it near my house. I poisoned the animal, for he bothered me at the mill. I got Mr. Marble's money, and gambled it away in London. This is true, for I will soon stand before my God, and I can't die with two murders on my soul. God have mercy on my guilty soul. ROSWELL GORDON."

Thus was the truth finally told; but the innnocent had suffered for the guilty.

Justice had finally overtaken the poacher. In the night, under the bank, he died with the crimes of years on his soul, unshriven by priest, and, as we believe, unforgiven by his God.

It was ordered that the colors should be waved over the miller's grave in token of his innocence.

There have been fifty-six Atlantic steamers lost during the past thirty-seven years, in which 4,430 perished. Nine vessels were never heard from after leaving port, four were burned, thirty wrecked, five lost through collision with other vessels and two by collision with icebergs, two foundered, and two were lost in fog. Of nationalities, forty-two were British, five American, four French, four German, one Belgian.

THE N. C. STATE FAIR.

Premiums will be awarded at the 18th Annual Fair of the N. C. Agricultural Society, at Raleigh, for the following exhibits:

CLASS II.

Samples of field crops to be exhibited by producer.

83. For the best bale of cotton of the growth of 1878.
84. For the best three bales of cotton of the growth of 1878.
85. For the best bread corn, two bushels.
86. For the best stock corn, two bushels.
87. For the best wheat, two bushels.
38. For the best rye, two bushels.
39. For the best barley, two bushels.
40. For the best collection of grass seeds, one bushel each, varieties adapted to the South, for grazing or hay.
41. For the best bushel clover seed, raised in North Carolina.
42. For the best bushel lucerne seed, raised in North Carolina.
43. For the best bushel blue grass seed, raised in North Carolina.
44. For the best German millet seed, raised in North Carolina.
45. For the best bushel hedge grass seed, raised in North Carolina.
46. For the best bushel timothy, raised in North Carolina.
47. For the best bushel meadow grass, raised in North Carolina.
48. For the best bushel orchard grass, raised in North Carolina.
49. For the best bushel of rice, raised in North Carolina.
50. For the best two bushels field peas.
51. For the best table peas, raised in North Carolina.
52. For the best two bushels of sweet potatoes.
53. For the best barrel of Irish potatoes.
54. For the best barrel of turnips.
55. For the best barrel of ground peas.
56. For the best barrel of stock beets.
57. For the best barrel of sugar beets.
58. For the best bale of pea vine hay.
59. For the best bale of hay of native grass.
60. For the best bale of hay from cultivated grass.
61. For the best bale of clover hay, Southern raised.
62. For the best specimen of broom corn.
63. For the best specimen of hemp, prepared or dressed.
64. For the best specimen of flax, prepared or dressed.
65. For the best specimen of jute.
66. For the best specimen of ramie.
67. For the largest variety of the above, raised by one producer, (not less than five varieties.)
68. For the best tierce of coal-cured tobacco.
69. For the best tierce of sun-cured tobacco.
70. For the best sheaf of wheat.
71. For the best sheaf of oats.
72. For the best sheaf of rye.
73. For the best sheaf of rice.
74. For the best display of cereals, grasses and cotton, raised and exhibited by one producer, with not less than one bale of cotton of growth of 1878, in said display.
75. For the second best display as above.
76. For the most meritorious display of field products made by any Grange in North Carolina.
77. For the largest yield of cotton on 20 acres of upland, without the aid of commercial fertilizers.
78. For the largest yield of cotton on 10 acres, without the aid of commercial fertilizers.
79. For the largest yield of cotton on 5 acres, without commercial fertilizers.
80. For the largest yield of tobacco on 10 acres, without commercial fertilizers.

The valuable premiums to be given for the above will be announced in an early edition of the Premium list, or in the papers of the State, as soon as practicable. They will be liberal, and will abundantly compensate the competitor for his trouble.

The people of the United States have paid in interest on untaxed national bonds, since 1861, $1,690,442,307,32. This is almost the entire amount of the national debt.—How many times are the people to pay the debt? To exempt bonds from taxation was a war measure, excusable on grounds such as permit another to kill some one in self-defence. To exempt the bonds from taxation now is like licensing a man to kill another when not attacked.

SUNDAY'S STORM.

[Special to the *New York Herald.*]

LONDON, March 26th.—On Sunday afternoon a sudden and fierce hurricane swept over this metropolis, and was succeeded by a violent storm of snow and hail that wrought a transformation from genial spring to the wildest and severest winter with astonishing rapidity. The conditions of the weather that prevailed before the storm burst were exceedingly favorable. During the forenoon of Sunday the sky was bright and sunny, and the temperature mild and pleasant. During the afternoon and evening, what a change! The howling of the storm was terrible; the snow covered the house roofs and streets, and whirled in blinding clouds over the squares and through the thoroughfares.

The storm at Windsor was exceedingly violent. Heavy gusts of wind swept over the royal park and the great castle, with all its surroundings, was enveloped in a thick white mantle of snow. Large numbers of budding trees and ornamental shrubs were torn by the blasts and their branches scattered in every direction. It is feared that vegetation, which was so promising, has been seriously checked by this almost unexampled storm.

Reports from Southampton describe the terrific snow storm that prevailed there at 3 o'clock accompanied by a heavy northeasterly gale. At Portsmouth the gale was from the northward, with a heavy fall of sleet, and a sudden decrease of temperature. Owing to the severity of the storm along the south coast of England the details of damages sustained came in slowly, but all accounts agree in stating that it was the severest experienced in many years.

The snow storm at Salisbury was very heavy. The gale swept over Salisbury Plains with a violence long unknown at this season of the year. The level and unobstructed character of the country gave free scope to the winds, and they seemed to have doubled their force in this vicinity.

The cold weather commenced at Liverpool on Friday last, and on Sunday morning about ten o'clock a heavy fall of snow set in, which became still heavier towards evening. Accompanying the snow storm and gale were the vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder and immense hailstones, all forming a combination of storm conditions that produced the most terrible yet grand effects. The lightning flashing through the falling snow and lightning the white covering of the ground with momentary gleams of blinding brilliancy made a picture of unsurpassed magnificence.

All the northern and central parts of Ireland were swept by the storm, but Belfast was particularly visited by its violence. The gale at that city was very heavy, and with the bitter cold came frequent falls of snow. The sea off the coast ran mountain high and is yet in a very turbulent state.

In Scotland the snow storm was of a severity unexampled during the winter. The wind suddenly shifted from the north to the northeast and attained a frightful force. An intense frost prevailed and during the height of the storm enormous hailstones fell. The surrounding seas ran very high, rendering all communication by water impossible while the storm lasted.

Off Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Her Britanic Majesty's training brig Eurydice was suddenly capsized during the storm, with the loss of 300 lives. The ship was on her homeward voyage from the Bermudas and was seen passing Ventnor with all her sails set. Suddenly the snow storm came on with a violent squall. Immediately after the squall had passed the sun shone out brilliantly, but nothing could be seen except a few large boxes sweeping down the Channel with a strong current. The Eurydice had disappeared.

THE USE OF LIQUOR.—Dr. De Mormon in N. Y. *Medical Journal* says: For the last ten years the use of spirits has

1. Imposed upon the nation a direct expense of about $6,000,000,000.
2. Has caused an indirect expense of $7,000,000,000.
3. Has destroyed 300,000 lives.
4. Has sent 100,000 children to the poor house.
5. Has committed at least 15,000 people to the prisons and workhouses.
6. Has determined at least 1,000 suicides.
7. Has made 200,000 widows and 1,000,000 orphans.

DRUMMER'S LICENSE.—Messrs. Sedden & Bruce, of Richmond, Virginia, took out Drummer's License at the Treasury department lately. Twenty licenses were issued during the month of March, as follows: to houses in Richmond Virginia, 7; Baltimore, 3; Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 3; Norfolk, 3; North Carolina, 3.

General News.

The astonishing pedestrian, Bertha Von Hillern, accomplishes 64, 50 and 100 in rapid succession, the latest being a walk in Cincinnati of eighty-nine miles in twenty-six hours.

It has become very common for ladies of the Russian nobility in the large cities of the Empire to offer their diamonds to the public Treasury, and wear as ornaments buttons torn from the uniforms of slain officers and soldiers.

In the way of temperance work the Legislature of Pennsylvania have gone a step farther than any other body. A bill introduced into that body makes it a penal offence for one man to ask another to take a drink of any intoxicating liquor.

The plan of Southern colored emigration to Africa has been stoutly opposed by the leading bishops of the African Methodist Church in the South, as well as by Senator Bruce, one of the ablest representatives of his race in Congress. Frederick Douglass has now planted himself on the same side, and tells the colored men that the best place for them is as near the white people as they can possibly get.

The immense growth of cotton culture in the United States since 1790 is shown by a table of our exports, which rise from 189,311 pounds in 1792 to 387,358,992 pounds in 1835, and 1,767,686,338 pounds in 1860 have not since been equalled, but the exports of cotton for each of the fiscal years 1871, 1876 and 1877 amounted to nearly 1,500,000,000 pounds.

The recent death in Havana, from yellow fever, of Judge Leonard, member of Congress from Louisiana, is a singularly sad one if the newspapers have truly represented the occasion of his visit to the city where he met his death. It has been stated since his departure that the real object of his visit was to marry a beautiful Cuban lady to whom he has been for some time engaged.

A rag-picker's daughter was married in New York Sunday, and the ceremony was described by the *World* as being one of romantic interest. The bride, Miss Rosaria Clardulla, brought to her husband a dowry of $3,000 in cash, which shows that the business of rag-picking is not so unremunerative as might be supposed. In returning from the church, each carriage of guests was supplied with a liberal quantity of pennies and sweetmeats, which were thrown out in handsful to the crowds gathered on the streets.

It cost the government $3,187 to run the revenue office at Frenchman's Bay, Maine, last year, and the receipts were $8 85.—*Ex.*

There are some custom houses that cannot make a much better showing than the above. By the way, what has become of civil service reform? Is it dead or is it sleeping? If the latter it is indeed "death's counterfeit," for it gives no sign of life and is "senseless to feel."—*Wilmington Star.*

A correspondent writes to the Raleigh *News* from Hendersonville, Henderson county, as follows: There is a little girl in this town that is attracting great attention by her precocity. Her name is Cleelen Victoria McMinn, daughter of Geo. W. McMinn. But a few months past two years old, she can answer correctly nearly every question in the Child's Catechism; repeat thirty-three verses of scripture; sing fifteen songs and answer many historical and geographical questions which have been taught her by her mother and sister Jessie. She is without doubt the most wonderful child I have ever seen, and an eminent physician of Charleston, who saw her a few weeks ago, expressed the same opinion. She is a native North Carolina wonder, and deserves a more extended notice than I have given.

POSTAL RULING.—A stamped envelope cut open and used as a wrapper for a newspaper loses its original value, and a package so enclosed cannot be so transmitted through the mail unless postage is prepaid thereon by a postage stamp of the proper denomination affixed. After a letter has passed from the mailing office the delivery of it cannot be delayed; but if the writer thereof requests the return of a letter placed in the post-office which has not left in the mail, the postmaster may deliver it, provided he is furnished with proper evidence that the party applying is the writer. In the case of a letter in transit between this and any foreign nation, the aforesaid regulation would only govern until said letter was placed in the hands of the postal officials of the foreign nation, where it would be subject to the postal regulations of such foreign nations.—*Wash. Union.*

THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS IN NEW YORK.—When the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was in session, the Rev. C. F. Deems visited it. The *Sun* says: "Rev. Dr. Deems, by invitation, gave briefly a history of his work in New York. His church was independent.—The Apostles' Creed was his simple faith; the pastor held all the authority and God the rule. In ten years he had received 870 members, of whom 580 now remain. All shades of opinion were among his congregation, from the strictest Calvanism to the last stage of liberal orthodoxy, but there had never been the slightest jar or discord. There was no church debt. New York is an excellent watering place, and he spent his Summers there. His greatest harvest time was in those months when most other churches were closed. He preached the same old Methodist sermons that he did when a member of Conference, and always found the most effective to be those he had preached to the colored people while riding a circuit in North Carolina. When a sermon of his was quoted in the papers it was sure to be one of his "colored sermons." He thanked God for the wonderful and unexpected success he had attained."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by *note* or *account*, would confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A County Convention of the Democratic party of Forsyth County will be held at the Court-House, in Winston, on **Saturday, April 6th,** for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Judicial Convention to be held at Yadkinville, on **Thursday, April 11th,** for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge and Solicitor of the District.

COUNTY MEETINGS have been held in Surry, Yadkin and Davie, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Yadkinville, on the 11th inst., to nominate or recommend to the State Convention, which will assemble in Raleigh in June, a candidate for the office of Judge for this Judicial District.

Judge Wilson, Clement, of Davie and Graves, of Surry, are prominent candidates before the Convention to be held in Yadkinville.

We refer the reader to several articles in this issue, on the subject of the Judgeship, as well as to the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Raleigh.

We hope all postmasters will give heed to the order lately issued from the Post Office Department, in which it was directed that "The postmaster will suffer no person whatever, except his duly sworn assistants, clerks, letter-carriers and special agents, to have access to the letters, newspapers or packets in his office."

APRIL ELECTIONS.

The April elections do not amount to much. They began Monday in Michigan, which voted for township officers and upon two Constitutional changes. Tuesday Wisconsin elected two additional Supreme Court Judges. Wednesday Rhode Island elected State officers and a Legislature. On the 9th, the people of Washington Territory are to elect delegates to a convention to assemble in Walla Walla on Tuesday, June 11, to frame a Constitution for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. Town and city officers will be elected during this week in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, and perhaps other States.—*Observer.*

MARCH---APRIL.

The old saying that if "March came in like a lamb" it would "go out like a lion," was not a true prediction during the present year. March certainly came in like a lamb, for we had mild pleasant spring weather. During the course of the month we escaped having much cold or stormy weather, though in some sections, as for instance, England, severe and disastrous storms visited them. An account of the remarkable storm visiting England is elsewhere given.

The leaves on the trees, the blossoms on the fruit trees, and the vegetables in the gardens have all grown finely, and should the frost which is so much dreaded, come upon growing nature, great would be the damage done, and immense the loss to the country. Every day however brings us farther into April, the month of showers, and the danger decreases.

THE HANGMAN'S WORK.

During the last couple of weeks the hangman has been very busy at his direful duties throughout our land. Scarcely has the thrill of excitement, consequent upon the launching of the 8 or 9 Molly Maguires into eternity, died away, when the news of 5 more men being executed in one day, reaches us, together with the intelligence that yet more languish in dark cells awaiting their doom at an early date.

On Friday, the 27th ult., George Collins and Samuel Chambers, both colored, were hung in Delaware, for the crime of outrage upon the person of a white woman.

On the same day, in Alabama, the brothers, Jerry, Isaac and Jacob Childs, were executed for the aggravated murder of a widow lady.

On Thursday last, another one of the Molly Maguires, Fisher by name, perished; and within 10 days the same gallows which served for Fisher and also the other Molly Maguires last summer, will be transported to a neighboring county and launch 3 more members of the same order into eternity.

It appears from this that "Jack Ketch" is reaping a rich yet direful harvest, and that the Americans are not quite willing to give up capital punishment in the case of gross criminalties.

A MOTHER'S REQUEST.—*Mr. R. N. McPherson:* Dear Henry: Please let your family hear from you directly.

All State papers earnestly requested to copy.—*Raleigh News.*

The Wilmington daily *Star* has entered on its 11th Volume. It is one of the best papers in the country.

Luico Mitchell, of Salisbury, died in Raleigh, on the 30th ult.

THE WAR CLOUDS DARKENING.

It was but a short time since that the prospect for peace in Europe was very good, but now the state of affairs seems to be just the opposite. The position which England has taken relative to certain terms in the peace conditions will force Russia to take a rather humbling position in the eyes of the nations, and this the proud conqueror is by no means willing to do. England cannot retrace her steps and Russia can consistently only advance, and so the collision between the two, in an Anglo-Russian war, seems to be inevitable.

The powers of interior Europe can better afford to idly watch the progress of events than can England, for the preservation of the neighboring cities and fortifications which lie in nearer or farther relation to the Suez Canal, as they now are, is of vital importance to England in the holding of her Indian possessions. Whether the policy of England has been a just one or not we do not discuss, even as we leave the question of the justice of Russia's claims. But the importance of the occasion, to Englaud, is apparent to all.

The prospects for the Congress are rapidly disappearing, and the evils consequent upon the unsettled state of the international relations may be disastrous in the extreme. When we turn our eyes towards England, as she now is, we see her war vessels lying in her yards and harbors, being repaired and fitted out for service. Gangs of work men laboring from early dawn till far into the night; the military schools preparing to send their cadets forward to assume command of companies and battalions, and everything presaging a coming struggle.

We see Russia, on the other hand, worn and bleeding from the struggles of a short yet fierce and bloody campaign, but at the same time strong in her thousands who are yet in reserve. She will in all probability try to form an alliance with Prussia and even Austria, and thus England will be left in the cold to a great extent.

The history of the rise and progress of the great Thirty Years' War shows to us how an insignificant event, as the rebellion or uprising of a faction like the Protestants in Bohemia, may fan the flame of war until the whole continent is enveloped in the smoke and din of fierce and bloody battles. This may be looked upon as no unnatural result of the present complications, for besides the political questions at issue in the Thirty Years' War, the religious animosity between the Catholics and Protestants formed no small part of stimulus. What less could be the result should the influence of the Greek Church in Russia, the Mohammedan in Turkey, the Roman Catholic in Austria, and the Anglican in England, clash with each other in the anticipated struggle, the future alone can decide.

The question naturally arises, "How will all this affect our country?" The reply to this question is not a very difficult one. We can only be benefitted thereby. Some may be actuated by the sentiment that we should not thus coolly calculate on benefits to be derived from the scourge which falls upon our neighbors. But that is a wrong view. If they of Europe will fight, why we of America can do nothing to prevent it. And the importation of grain and supplies to aid in supporting life will look to our country as its source. Furthermore, the immense commerce which the industries of England filled will have to look to some other country, and where is the country which can supply the deficiency so well as our own? Should the impending storms of war break on the countries of Europe, we can be truly thankful that so many broad miles of ocean roll between us; should they pass away, and peace be restored, we can join in the rejoicings with those who thus happily escaped so great a catastrophe.

It is a fact well established by unquestionable testimony that Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, invigorates and restores to its original color and lustre, faded, gray or discolored hair, cheaply, quickly and surely. The poorest people prefer to buy it and use it, rather than to proclaim in a manner more forcible than words can delineate, through blanched locks or grizzly beard, that they are aged and passing to decay. A very short trial will convince the most skeptical that it does eradicate the scalp diseases which rob the hair of its color and life.—*Fort Scott (Kansas) Daily Monitor.*

NORMAL SCHOOL AT TRINITY COLLEGE.—A Normal School will commence at Trinity College, June 20th and continue four weeks. The most approved methods of teaching will be exemplified, including Kindergarten, &c. We shall have various kinds of School Apparatus, School Furniture, Lectures, and all the elements of a first class Normal. No tuition charges, board, including everything except washing and lights $1.50 to $2.50 per week, and return tickets for one fare on the railroads. Ample accommodation for ladies. B. CRAVEN.

March 30th, 1878.

We invite the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of the Franklin Jewelry Co., in another column. Any of the articles advertised would make elegant presents. Every order sent them will be filled. 12-4t.

The silverware delivered by the National Silver-Plating Co., No. 704 Chestnut St., Phila. is giving entire satisfaction. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending money.—*Lutheran Observer.* 12-4t.

Latest Foreign News.

London dates of April 1st, state that Russia has abandoned the idea of the Congress, in consequence of the difficulties raised by England. Turkey will not fight against England, but will stand aloof; English recruiting officers are busy; the Russians are fortifying the lines of Chatalja, and are erecting entrenchments at all strategetical points; and upon the whole foreign affairs are unsettled, though some are hopeful of a peaceful solution of the vexed question.

The following is the English Queen's message to Parliament:

"The present state of public affairs in the East and the necessity for taking steps for the maintenance of peace, and for the protection of the interests of empire, having constituted in the opinion of her majesty a case of great emergency within the meaning of the acts of Parliament, in that behalf her majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for the public service. Therefore in pursuance of those acts, her majesty thought it right to communicate to the House of Commons that she is about to direct that the reserve force and militia reserve force, or such part thereof as her majesty may think necessary, be forthwith called out for permanent service."

The discussion of the message was postponed until Monday next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh *Observer*, speaking of propositions before Congress concerning North Carolina, says:

"Representatives Yeater, Robbins and Vance appeared before the Committee on Commerce and convinced the Committee that North Carolina was second to no State in the broad Union in Mineral and Agricultural resources. Yeates in his persuasive way, expatiated on the needs of Scuppernong, Alligator and Chowan Rivers, Currituck and Albemarle Sounds, Edenton harbor, Laurel Point, &c. Robbins spoke at length and earnestly on the Yadkin River and its tributaries and urged a survey. The romantic and picturesque French Broad was the theme of Vance's melting eloquence. He read the elaborate and interesting report of Engineer Abert, showing that the French Broad could be made navigable for vessels drawing 2½ feet water to Brevard, where it connects with the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, at a cost not exceeding $45,000. He referred to McAuly's report made to the 43d Congress, on the strength of which $10,000 was appropriated. Engineer Abert submits three estimates. One calls for an appropriation of $82,000, one for $78,000 and one, which the Committee will adopt, $45,000. He also recommends that the entire appropriation be made, but suggests the policy of delaying further work until Railroad facilities are established."

In the Senate on Wednesday on motion of Mr. Merrimon, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish the Senate all information in the possession of the War Department, relative to the occupation of the North Carolina and Atlantic railroad by the government, from May to October, 1865.

In the House on the same day Mr. Davis introduced a bill granting compensation to the State of North Carolina for the use of grounds and buildings occupied by U. S. troops. Referred.

On Tuesday, Mr. Steele introduced a bill to provide for the holding of a term of the District Court of the United States, at the city of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Yeates, bills for the relief of Jno. A. Overman, Quinton Mitchell, and Edward Wood.—*Raleigh Observer.*

Alexander H. Stephens has introduced a bill in Congress to pay $100,000 to Josephine Sufferynski Jaroski. She is the sole heir and descendent of Count Pulaski, who served as brigadier general in the Revolution and was killed at the seige of Savannah in 1779. The basis of this bill is Pulaski's unpaid pay and pensions.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW PROBABLE.—*Washington, March 26th.*—It is more than probable that the Bankrupt law will be repealed this session. The memorials for repeal from the West and South, and even the East, are quite large. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported to day a bill to repeal the law of 1867 and all subsequent amendments. It is provided that all cases pending in the District courts of the United States and docketed on or prior to the twentieth day of October, 1877, may be tried and determined under the law as it now exists.

The Democratic State Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF ITS RECENT MEETING IN RALEIGH.

[From the Raleigh News, 28th ult.]

This committee met at the Supreme Court room yesterday. The following gentlemen, composing the committee, were present: S A Ashe, Esq., Chairman, C M Busbee, Esq., Secretary, Messrs. R. H Battle and George H Snow, of the central committee; R B Peebles, of Northampton; Col J S Amis, Granville; Dr J W Vick, Johnston; A J Galloway, Wayne; J N Stallings, Duplin; D S Cowan, Columbus; Joseph A Worth, Cumberland; Kerr Craige, Rowan; R M Furman, Buncombe; Col E R Liles, Anson.

The first business transacted was the filling of vacancies. The vacancies in the central committee, caused by the resignation of Judge W R Cox and Hon W N H Smith, were filled by the election of Messrs. R T Gray and J J Litchford. The vacancy in the first Congressional district, by the death of Moses Gilliam, Esq., was filled by W T Cahoon, of Pamlico. That in the seventh district by the death of J J Marler, by J W Todd, Esq., of Ashe.

The committee next proceeded to arrange the time and place of holding the State convention. It was finally decided that it will be held in Raleigh on the 13th day of June.

On motion to that effect, the central executive committee was directed to prepare and publish an address to the people of the State. On motion of Mr. Craige, it was resolved that the central committee, in their address, request the several judicial districts for which Superior Court judges are to be chosen to hold district conventions and recommend to the State convention candidates for the office of judge from their respective districts.

The committee then proceeded to the selection of committees for the nine judicial districts under the new law, with the following results:

In the first district: Messrs. Wm F Martin, of Pasquotank, Octavius Coke, Chowan, T R Jernigan, Hertford, J M Woodhouse, Currituck, W H Lucas, Hyde.

In the second district: Messrs. Spier Whitaker, of Halifax, Fred Phillips, Edgecombe, George Allen, Craven, W A Montgomery, Warren, W C Brown, Northampton.

In the third district: Messrs. H F Granger, of Wayne, Theo Edwards, Greene, H G Williams, Wilson, C B West, Lenoir, A M Faison, Duplin.

In the fourth district: Messrs. J H Mercover, Cumberland, Dr. W G Curtis, Brunswick, H B Short, Jr., Columbus, Sam'l T Ashe, Anson, Farquard Smith, Johnston.

In the fifth district: Messrs. J A Gilmer, of Guilford, C B Green, Orange, J S Reid, Rockingham, M S Robins, Randolph, J A Graham, Alamance.

In the sixth district: Messrs. P B Means, of Cabarrus, J D Hearne, Stanly, D A Covington, Union, Alex Hoke, Cleaveland, George E Wilson, Mecklenburg.

In the seventh district: Messrs. C B Watson, of Forsyth, M H Pinnix of Davidson, R C Puryear, Yadkin, John W Mauney, Rowan, J W Williamsson, Davie.

In the eighth district: Messrs. Thos S Tucker, of Iredell, M O Sherrill, Catawba, A M Erwin, McDowell, Harvey Bingham, Watauga, Edmond Jones, Caldwell.

In the the ninth district: Messrs. W B Ferguson, of Haywood, W H McLure, Clay, W. N. Allman, Macon, T L Gash, Transylvania, S F Plemmons, Madison.

The gentleman first named in each of the various committees is the chairman.

After the transaction of some other routine business, the committee adjourned.

Superior Court Judges.

To the Editor of the News:

SIR: The claim of certain of our friends, that the nominations for the Superior Court Judges should be made by the conventions of the respective districts for which the Judges are to be chosen, does not seem to be well founded. The office of Judge is now emphatically a State office—as much so as that of Secretary of State, Governor or Supreme Court Judge. Our people changed art. 4 of the Constitution for the express purpose of making it a State office. They had suffered under the evils of the system inaugurated by the Canby Constitution and with a loud voice demanded the change which should restore to them the system of their fathers. Hence the Judges are to be elected by the votes of the entire people of the State and are to ride in succession all its districts. Cherokee and Currituck have an equal interest in the entire *nine* and in *each one* of the nine. If the principle of an elective Judiciary is right, and it will be hard to make the people believe otherwise, by what right shall one district dictate to nine for whom they shall vote? with what propriety shall the Democratic party declare that one-ninth of the people shall dictate who is to pass upon the lives, liberty and property of the other eight-ninths?

The man who takes this position must also of necessity take the bold ground against an elective Judiciary. Reasoning from the stand-point of the people, I would much prefer the Judge to be the appointee of the Legislature, representing the entire people, than that of a convention manipulated by local politicians not always the best men of the District. But I prefer to exercise my own right of choice, no matter how good the men who propose to choose for me. The Judge belongs to and is elected by the entire State, has equal jurisdiction in chamber practice and otherwise, and the entire State should be represented in his nomination. He is required to reside in the district for which he is chosen, simply that the people may at all times have convenient access to "a Judge," and not that he belongs to that district more than to another. By the Constitution, I presume the Judge might have been selected from anywhere in the State, so that upon his election he removed to and "resided" in his District. The last General Assembly, however, in carrying into effect the amended constitution, provided that he should be "selected from the district," but it declined to give that district the sole right of electing him. I submit that the districts should be contented with this concession of the people through the General Assembly. The opposite course is undemocratic, and will put "a stick to break our heads" into the hands of our opponents. When the judges were elected by the Legislature, who ever heard the representatives of a particular district claiming the sole right to nominate the man? I respectfully suggest that the proper way is to let the District Convention present to the State Convention, if it desires to do so, the names of all who have been proposed before it. The State Convention will probably confine itself to these names; but it should be left perfectly free to act for itself, and unembarrassed by any official expression of preference on the part of the former. Perhaps the better way still is that the districts should take no action at all. I do not belong to any one of these districts for which Judges are to be elected, and therefore, have no axe to grind. Respectfully,

RIGHT.

Judge Thos. J. Wilson.

To the Editor of the News.

SIR:—I learn from the action of the State Executive Committee that the Judicial Districts, in which there are to be vacancies, are requested to recommend *candidates* to the State Convention for the office of Judge, of their respective districts. This is exactly as it should be; and I presume that the several conventions will carry out in letter and spirit, the resolution of the State Committee and that in so doing they will bring the very best men of each district before the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 13th of June. There is, I think, no district in the State provided with more or better material for Judges than the seventh. Wilson, Clement, Graves and others would adorn the Judicial ermine of any State. The names of the three mentioned will doubtless be before the Raleigh Convention; and without detracting in the least from the pre-eminent qualifications of the last two, the claims of the first named seem to me to overshadow those of all others. A few years ago, under an act of a Democratic Legislature, ordering an election in his district, he was promoted, by an overwhelming majority, to the Bench in the place of that Judicial entity and most remarkable curiosity in animated nature, Judge Cloud. Judge Wilson surrendered a large and lucrative practice, and rode the circuit until he was stated by the Supreme Court, and the will of the people was crushed out in the reinstatement of Cloud. I will not attempt to quote the classic language of the jubilant Cloud, commencing with, "Thar, now!" and ending with, "Ain't Wilson played H—l!" but simply state the result of the Judge's reliance upon a Democratic legislative construction of the Canby Constitution, and of his obedience to the behest of his party. It was the temporary loss of his practice,—the footing of all the expenses incident to riding the circuit, out of his own pocket, and the payment to Cloud of every cent of the salary he had received as Judge. He has ever held himself obedient to the call of his party, even at the sacrifice of his personal interests; but while an uncompromising Democrat, nothing would more surely wound his native delicacy and sensitive honor than the bare suspicion that he was capable of knowingly a party upon the Bench. He is one of the most estimable of men, combining in admirable proportions the "Suaviter in modo" with the "fortiter in re." He has patience, judicial learning and unbending integrity, which I take to be the three grand requisites for a Judge. I am embarrassed in writing of Judge Wilson, by the fear of drifting into what may seem to strangers fulsome praise; but the difficulty springs from the fact, that in his case marked truth is the highest panegyric.

Permit me to say that this is written without his knowledge, and that the writer has in view only JUSTICE.

The Magazines.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for the current month opens with a well written and beautifully illustrated article on "Italian Lakes," followed by an equally good sketch entitled "Try Norway." Paul H. Hayne has a pretty poem, "In Ambush." "The Home of the Jaguar" is a lively sketch of Central and South America. For general reading none of the American monthlies surpass Lippincott in interest.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY conducted by the Messrs. Youmans, and printed and published by the Appletons, stands high in the opinion of scientists. Its articles are always calculated to stimulate the mind to a good healthy action. It is a good periodical for the student and general reader.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, which was always a welcome visitor, has failed to come for some months, February being the last on record. Would be glad to receive it in futnre.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.—The April number of this magazine, published in Wilmington, N. C., received. It is improved in appearance, the contents are instructive and entertaining, and the publication should be liberally patronized. Specimen copies can be seen at the Bookstore.

Stories from foreign life form a leading feature in *St. Nicolas* for April, commencing with a pleasant story of a child lost in an Egyptian Turkish Bazaar, illustrated by a fine engraving, followed by a story of Russian Peasant life, with a representation of a snow storm on the Steppes. A visit to a London Dog show is excellent, and the German Easter customs are very *apropos*. A baloon escape from Paris, and a good old story of the strong Dutch Blacksmith, who measured his strength with the celebrated French Maurice de Saxe. It is "rich rare and racy."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—FOR THE NEXT FAIR, OCTOBER 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1878.—The Secretary of the N C Agricultural Society is authorized to make the following announcement of premiums to be awarded at the State Fair, in October next.

For the best collection of Cut Flowers, twenty dollars in cash.

For the second best, ten dollars cash.

Third best, five dollars cash.

Fourth best, Floral Chromo.

These prizes are offered to Amateurs only; all persons interested in the sale of plants, and all professional gardeners being excluded from these special premiums, which are designed to develope skill in floriculture by the ladies, and amateurs in general.

The flowers are not to be made up in bouquets, but to be exhibited separately, and accurately named, and the premiums are to be awarded only to creditable displays.

Also will be given for the best Ornamental Floral Work (bouquet or other ornament,) five dollars cash.

This is offered under the same conditions, which exclude Florists and Nurserymen, who will be duly provided for otherwise.

These premiums are given by the liberality of James Vick, Esq., Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

It will be observed that such flowers should be obtained as can be shown in bloom at the date of the Fair, Oct 14th to 19th, next.

For further information, address C B Denson, Sec'y, N C Agr Society, Raleigh.

The prospects for a liberal premium list and a good Fair are very bright.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., April 1st, 1878.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs M E Beam, Biddie Harston (col.) care of Wm Lynn, Mrs Mary McKnight, care of David McKnight, Mrs Lucinda Rothrock, care of John Rothrock, Mrs Nancy Reynolds.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Mat Augman, N B Burtown, A Burton, Sam Burk, Hugh Cheek, Amos Carter, Alex. Doub, (col) care of Mr Mitchell, W A & C G Griffith, W H Hunter, Eliga Hester, Charles R Hill, Samuel Hamlin, J H Johnson, H A Killinger, P H Kinnaman, James F Lookabill, Mock & Brown, M T Nason, S F Sanfur, Ray Tice or any of his People, A Tigg, Jorge Williard.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SETTLE UP.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having accounts due, that I am in need of money, and hereby request them to come forward promptly and pay up. All accounts not settled up by the 1st day of March, 1878, will be charged with interest.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1878.

VEGETINE

FOR

Chills, Shakes,

FEVER AND AGUE.

TARBORO N. C., 1873.

MR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for *Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague*. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him *Hip-joint* disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain, all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor, he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to *Chills*. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in takes a dose of Vegetine and that is the last of the *Chill*. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the medicines recommended for *Chills*. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE.

FOR

Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility.

BERNARDSTON, MASS., 1878.

We, the undersigned, having used Vegetine, take pleasure in recommending it to all those troubled with *Humors* of any kind, *Dyspepsia, Nervousness*, or *General Debility*, it being the Great Blood Purifier. Sold by R. L. Crowell & Sons, who sell more of it than all other patent medicines put together.

MRS. L. F. PERKINS,
MRS. H. W. SCOTT,
JOSEPHUS SLATE.

VEGETINE is the great health restorer—composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

FOR

NERVOUS HEADACHE

And Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I have used your Vegetine for *Nervous Headache*, and also for *Rheumatism*, and have found entire relief from both, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted.

FRED. A. GOOD, 108 Mill St., Cin.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

VEGETINE.

DRUGGISTS' TESTIMONY.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the *ne plus ultra* of renovators.

Respectfully,

E. M. SHEPHERD & CO., Druggists,
Mt. Vernon, Ill.

It is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Dr. V. O. Thompson,

Druggist & Pharmaceutist,

Winston, N. C.

HAS THE **Oldest and Largest Drug House** in Winston. He is constantly increasing and improving his stock.

Goods are sold as cheap as any reliable house can sell.

Particular attention paid to compounding medicines.

Call on us before purchasing.

PAINTS, OILS & DYE-STUFFS A SPECIALTY.

November 29, 1877. 12 mos.

EDM. BLUM. J. A. BLUM.

Edmund Blum & Co.

COPPERSMITHS and MANUFACTURERS of TINWARE.

Also TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING done.

We do all kinds of SHEET IRON work.

REPAIRING of any kind in our line of business, executed promptly.

We pay the highest prices for all kinds of OLD COPPER and PEWTER.

Country produce taken in exchange for work or ware.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.

GERMANTON STREET, 15 minutes walk from the court-house, Winston, N. C.

Jan 3, 1878 6m

ALWAYS READY

WITH

SEASONABLE GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, has filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c.

which I offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT

Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

THE NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

FUTURE CASH PRICES, from 30 to 45 DOLLARS according to Style of Furniture.

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS FREE and freights paid to your nearest Rail Road Depot. Call and see, or address,

WHARTON & JONES,
General Agents for North Carolina.
Greensboro or, Salem, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. *Parlor Organs*, price $340 only $95. Paper free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for *best chewing quality and smoothness, lasting character of rewetting and flavor*. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Manufactured by C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

USE

CALCICAKE,

—OR—

Compressed Calcimine

For WALLS, Ceilings, etc. Ready for use by adding boiling water.

---THE---

AVERILL PAINT.

The most durable, beautiful and economical paint known. Sample cards furnished free by dealers generally, or by the

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.
32 BURLING SLIP, N. Y.

40 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, Marble, etc., no 2 alike, with name, 10 cents. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

FEMALES DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet with treatment, cures, and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, UTICA, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

$25 NOW IS YOUR TIME $25

to buy the VICTOR, THE BEST SEWING MACHINE in the world, with ALL THE ATTACHMENTS COMPLETE, for $25. WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

$25 For Circulars address REV. C. H. BERNHEIM, LEXINGTON, N. C. $25

A BRIEF TREATISE ON PULMONARY DISEASES will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.

"Perfection blend" of MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE. Not an adulterated ground Coffee, but the *choicest* COFFEE, exquisitely roasted and packed, whole, while warm, in a three pint air-tight fruit jar. All the aroma and strength retained! Consumers able to keep it in perfection until used.

FRUIT JARS SOLD AT COST.

For sale by
E. A. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1878.

TRUSSES!

The Jones' Ventilated Trusses and Supporters

are the Easiest, Safest and Best in the world. Now on exhibition and for sale only by

DR. V. O. THOMPSON.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 31, 1878.—5-6m.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a certain mortgage deed executed to me, on the 15th day of December, 1876, by Raleigh Darnell and Mary Ann Darnell, his wife, I will sell at public auction for cash, at the door of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a certain tract of land, containing 150 acres more or less, lying on Neatman Creek, in the county of Stokes, adjoining the lands of J. H. Carroll, S. B. Allen and others.

I. G. LASH.

March 18, 1878. tds.

PAY UP.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late firm of R. A. WOMMACK & CO. will please call at the office of FOGLE BROS., and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

JOB PRINTING, OF *every description done at this Office, in First Class style and at reasonable rates.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

Rev. W. P. Bynum, of the Episcopal Church, will preach in the Winston Male Academy at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st (next) Sunday and not on the second Sunday, as he usually does.

There will be no morning service.

Divine Service.—Elder J. B. Richardson, of High Point, will preach at Waughtown, the 2nd Sabbath in April, at 11 o'clock A. M., and on the Saturday night before.

A Series of Meetings will be held in the Baptist church, in Winston, beginning on the night of the 3rd Sabbath in April. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. C. Durham, of Durham, N. C. Mr. Durham, we learn, is a brother of Hon. Plato Durham, and is a good preacher.

Rev. W. C. Wiley, filled the pulpit of the Baptist Church Sunday night with his usual eloquent effort.

Salem Sunday School.—We were in attendance at the quarterly review of Salem Sunday School Sunday, afternoon. Rev. E. Rondthaler presided. The series of lessons on the life and history of the Kings of Judah were very interesting, the scholars singly or in classes reciting portions of scripture relative to the life of those ancient rulers, the pastor giving a full and complete summing up of the whole. Music from the organ and cornet in sweet accord with the cheerful voices of scholars and friends in singing the Gospel Hymns, was also a pleasing acquisition to the exercise.

Neatly lettered charts giving name of King and date of reign, were prepared by the Superintendent, Jas. T. Lineback, and placed in the rear of first platform for the use of pastor and scholars.

Tobacco Shipments from Salem Depot for eight (8) months, commencing August 1st, 1877, to April 1st, 1878:

182 hogsheads of Tobacco stems, weighing -	264,933 lbs.
530 Hhds. and Tierces of Leaf Tobacco, weight,	497,392 lbs.
18,385 Boxes and Cadies of Man. Tobacco, weight	942,052 lbs.

Making a grand total of 1,704,377 lbs.

The streets are very dusty.

Read the list of letters in this issue.

Dr. R. F. Gray will locate in Winson.

Vegetine is a good medicine. See new ad.

JUMPING ROPES FOR CHILDREN AT THE WINSTON BOOK STORE. †

1st of April, (all fool's day,) was Monday.

The Chapel of Moravian Church is in the hands of the carpenters.

John C. Clewell will preach in Tise's Hall next Sunday at 3 P. M.

Fertilizer Agents and dealers are driving a fair trade in their line just now.

Scrap Picture Ornaments for decorating Pottery
At the Salem BOOKSTORE.

The little leutuce birds are here, twittering merrily on the Elm shade tree.

Frank Simmons and lady arrived last Friday at Mrs. S's. native home, this place, from Massachusetts.

Paper fractional currency is fast disappearing and the chink of the silver change begins to ring.

Soon be time for the tax-lister to come around, and election of Mayor and town Commissioners to take place.

Paris Exposition.—Several of our citizens speak of visiting the Paris Exposition ere it closes.

F. E. Keehln has removed his harness shop to a room above Stockton's Confectionery.

County prisoners are now employed in digging the reservoir of Salem Water Supply Company, East of town.

Decalcomania or Transfer Pictures for ornamenting Easter eggs, for sale at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

W. S. Martin, the shoe and hat dealer, has pulled up stakes and removed his stock to one of the new store rooms, this way.

S. S. Jones, Esq., of Clemmonsville, is the county surveyor of Davidson, and ranks among the first in his profession hereabouts,

For Sale.—A plantation of about 112 acres, with dwelling, stable, orchard, meadow, and within two miles of Winston. Enquire at the Salem Bookstore.

A blind performer of musical selections, vocal and instrumental, gave a very good entertainment in Tise's Hall, Monday night, and received a fair share of patronage.

The trees in our public square have received a much needed trimming. The boys think so too.

Last season, Mr. George Douthit took from one stand of bees 125 pounds of honey, from which he realized 25 cents per pound.

Fish.—One million young Shad will be placed in all the rivers in the State this Spring, the Yadkin included. Last year only half that number were put in all the streams.

The Post Master General has ordered the re-establishment of the Post Office at Vienna, this county, and appointed J. R. Hauser Post Master.

Don't forget the County Meeting at the Court-House on the 6th, Saturday. Delegates will be appointed to attend the Judicial Convention at Yadkinville on the 11th inst.

We learn that the revenue raid in Stokes and Surry counties succeeded in breaking up seventeen illicit distilleries, and capturing 103 stands, 12,000 gallons of beer, and 7 stills.—*Sentinel.*

NEW LOT OF MUSIC JUST RECEIVED AT THE WINSTON BOOK STORE. †

Very Well Done.—We notice J. G. Sides has enclosed his mill-race field near the bridge, with a neat and substantiall plank fence. The other side should follow suit.

The Senior of the Danbury *Reporter* celebrated the 83d anniversary of his birth last Monday. A sumptuous dinner and boquets of exquisite fragrance, lent interest to the occasion.—*Reporter, March 28.*

The 1st of April came in for its share of fun, and coins fastened along the pavement caught many unsuspecting victims who forgot the day in their eagerness to cabbage the filthy lucre.

Marriage of Deaf and Dumb Mutes.—In Raleigh, on last Wednesday, by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. Ashley Warren, of Wake County, to Miss Amanda Allen of Yadkin county. No sound of war of words will ever disturb them.

A New Moravian Church building will soon be erected at Spanish Grove, about 5 miles West of Bethania, Forsyth County. Rev. R. P. Lineback, Pastor of Bethania Church, has charge of the same.

FOUND.—In the Salem Church on Sunday evening last, a heart (not of the pulsating sort) which will be restored upon application to
W. P. Ormsby.

Potatoes.—Extra Early Vermont and Early Rose Potatoes. The best early potatoes. For sale by
H. D. LOTT,
Salem, N. C.

A considerable stir on the streets Monday at noon as a two wheeled covered cart passed through town, a man supplying the place of a horse. Three other individuals were tramping on behind. They hailed from the up country and the roving family appeared happy and content with their lot.

Jas. Reavis, Jun., is the name of the person reported to have killed his son, in Yadkin County, alluded to last week, while under the influence of liquor. The Grand Jury failed to find a true bill against Reavis, the only witness against him being his wife, who was incompetent to testify.

Prime Clover Seed, Orchard and other Superior Grass Seeds for sale by
H. D. LOTT,
Salem, N. C.

Ten or twelve barrels of manufactured tobacco were captured at Greensboro, last week. The tobacco was put up in boxes and these boxes were packed in barrels. It was the property of Daniel Kiser, of Stokes County, who was shipping the weed to other markets.

Hiram Wheeler and Ed. Bell, (both colored) of Winston, got into a difficulty Sunday, the former receiving slight cuts and severe bruises from the hands of the latter. Both parties were summoned for trial, but when the roll was called at the Mayor's office Monday, Ed. came up missing.

We saw a notice posted in front of one of the stores this week, by order of the Mayor, forbidding gathering and too free use of unbecoming language in front of said store. There are other points which would meet the approval of pedestrians, especially ladies, if they too could be cleared of loafers by a notice.

There is nothing pleases a man better, while trading, than to see that he is getting the worth of the money which he lays out. At S. E. ALLEN'S Hardware Store in Winston, you always get the full value of your money in first class goods. Give him a call. †

We are informed that J W Poe, the negro who has been talking Liberia to the Africans of Davidson county for the last two months, is a swindler. By means of a certificate which purports to be given him by Gov. Vance, recommending him as honest, &c., Poe has succeeded in getting credit from several merchants in this place, who consider their claims as worthless. Gov. Vance can afford, if the signature is genuine, to be more careful with his name.

Poe left here yesterday for Linwood, where he has the negroes somewhat stirred up—*Davidson Record.*

Base Ball.—A picked nine of the I. X. L and Junior base ball clubs played a match game of 9 innings with a club composed of the older town boys, Saturday afternoon. The tally stood for picked nine 60, town club 61.

The young men in town are organizing club No. 3, and every young hopeful is blessed with his full share of the ball and bat mania.

Meeting of State Executive Committee.—At a meeting of the State Executive Committee held in Raleigh last Thursday, it was requested that the several Judicial Districts from which Superior Court judges are to be chosen, hold a convention and under the new law recommend candidates for the office of Judge from their respective Districts. Full proceedings elsewhere.

Monday last being "all-fool's" day, a great many persons were made dupes of; but the man who bought his Hardware at S. E. ALLEN'S, in Winston, says he is satisfied with the bargains he got there, and advises all who want any thing in the Hardware line, at remarkably low prices, for cash, to call on Sid. †

Death.—Mr. George L. Credle, of Middletown, Hyde County, N. C., died in Winston last Friday, 29th ult., at the age of 29 years.

Mr. Credle's visit to relatives in Winston was only of a few days duration, when the hand of death smote him in the bloom of life. The remains of the deceased were interred in the cemetery.

CROQUET SETS JUST RECEIVED AT THE WINSTON BOOK STORE. †

Waughtown Items.—Our friend writes: A few days since two soap venders were in town selling soap which they guaranteed would remove from all fabrics, paints, stains, grease, perspiration, &c. They sold some soap, and that soap or something else removed some eggs from Mr. Glassco's henhouse the other night.

Dick Brown has commenced operating on the old dwellings.

Messrs. Nissen have opened a Harness Shop in connection with their wagon shops.

Our celebrated chicken raiser, Mr. Edmund Longworth, is having some trouble with the hawks.

For the Press.

Messrs. Editors:—I do not like to censure too strongly the young men, for what may not be considered by them an annoyance. But it is. For no lady while walking through the graveyard Sunday afternoons, likes to be subjected to the scrutinizing gaze of numbers of young men, of both towns, who make it a habit not to *visit*, but gather and loaf for hours in this sacred spot, converting it more into a public resort and place of amusement, than respecting it as God's Acre, where many loved and cherished ones sleep.

A walk through the graveyard and cemetery is very pleasant indeed these beautiful Sabbath afternoons, but for this one objection, *loafing*, which has become a general complaint among our sex, and it is hoped that our young men will heed this appeal to their sense of propriety.

A Lady.

Tom, the town official of Winston, says he has made his full returns of corporation taxes for last year, suming up in round numbers some $3,000. There were only three insolvents on the books, which speaks well for the town. Tom is also gifted with sufficient perseverance to jerk the chink.

Winston's Light Infantry.—The officers of the Winston Light Infantry stand enrolled as follows: Captain, A. B. Gorrel; 1st Lieutenant, J. T. Van; 2nd Lieutenant, R. T. Stendman; 3rd Lieutenant, H. S. Foy; Ensign, John A. Brown; Chaplain, Rev. F. H. Johnson; Surgeon, Dr. R. F. Gray.

At a meeting on Tuesday night, the several committees previously appointed reported as follows:

Committee to request the use of the second story of Allen's Hardware Store as an armory, reported the same at their disposal.

A committee to ask for the use of one of the Tobacco Warehouses for drilling purposes reported favorably, and Lash's was the place agreed upon as the drilling floor.

Committee to draft Constitution and By-Laws handed in a copy of the Wilmington Light Infantry's rules and regulations, which was read and adopted by sections.

Committee to obtain the consent of Gov. Vance to deliver a lecture, read a letter received expressing his Excellency's willingness, but owing to previous engagements the impossibility of complying with request at present.

Committees were then appointed on the following duties:

One of three on uniform to report at the next meeting, the same to select the best and cheapest cloth which they may deem suitable for the use of the company.

A committee of three to have fifty copies of the Constitution and By-Laws printed for distribution among the members.

Messrs Vann, Wm. Benton and John Brown appointed as a committee on applications.

Also Messrs. Vann, T. Wilson and Smith as the committee on finance.

The company have so far been favored with fair patronage and best wishes of citizens. Every member manifests a lively interest in its affairs, and with such a spirit, success cannot help but crown their efforts.

Commissioners' Court.—The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday, and from the Register of Deed's Minute Book we call the following proceedings:

Outside pauper claims to the amount of $42 25 were paid upon application.

Sallie Ballard and Nancy Ballard, and also the idiot daughter of Sallie Ballard have been sent to the Poor-House.

A W Spear, guardian for wife, was released from paying tax on $13 35, value of real estate and personal property in Bethania township.

M C Workman was also released from tax on $200 stock of goods, which should have been charged to Bowles & Workman, said tax to be charged against Bowles, one of the firm of Bowles & Workman, at tax listing.

John McElroy, col., was ordered to be sent to the Poor-House in case Mr. Siddall refused to keep him at $30 per year.

W B Johnson, J P., H C Wooten and J S White appointed inspectors, by the Court, of the municipal election to be held in the town of Winston, on the 1st Monday in May.

E A Ebert, J P., T B Douthit and J L Belo appointed as inspectors for municipal election in Salem on May 1st.

A S H Beard, J P., Wm Griffith and N M Kerner, inspectors of town election in Kernersville, to be held 1st day of May.

L C Laughenour and Geo Flynt, Committee appointed to repair Alspaugh's bridge, Muddy Creek, on the Shallowford road, and to let repairing to lowest bidder, etc., submitted their report. It was found necessary to build a new one, and the contract was taken by E C Dull and E T Shultz, at $192 50, who completed their job according to contract.—The old lumber was sold to the highest bidder, and the account was approved, paid and ordered to be filed by the Board.

A petition from a number of citizens in the vicinity of Alspaugh's bridge was presented to the Board, asking the same to increase the amount paid for the contract of building said bridge from $192.-50 to $250. The petition appearing just, the order was made for the payment of $250 to contractors.

W W Morris for services as Court officer, $7 55.

C A Hege, bails and chains, $3 78.

A Nicholson, Commissioner, for services, $14.

W B Johnson, insolvent fees, $3 70.

E L & J H Reid, for guarding prisoners, $7 60.

J H Joyce, for cutting stone on Court-House fence, $10.

Strupe & Chitty, paid for work on Court-House roof, $24 75.

Sol. Teague, as witness in Railroad suit, $26 15.

Supreme Court costs, $14 80.

To Secretary of State, $27 35.

A number of road overseers, and releases from poll tax were appointed and granted at this sitting of the Court.

Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the business men of Winston was called at the rooms of the Tobacco Association, on Monday, the 1st inst., to take some steps towards inaugurating a movement to build a railroad from Danville, Va., *via* Winston and Salem to Statesville.

Although the meeting was called at an hour's notice, most of the business houses of the place were represented.

Joseph H. Stockton, Esq., was called to the Chair, and G. M. Mathes, editor of the *Sentinel*, was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Col. J. W. Alspaugh, who set forth the advantages such a road would give our town, and the necessities there were of action on our part.

Capt. Moore, a practical engineer, with a large experience in building railroads, addressed the meeting, and stated that with the aid of 200 convicts the road could be graded for $1,900 per mile, and that a prelimary survey of the route could be made for about $1,000.

On motion a committee consisting of J W Alspaugh, T J Brown, J E Gilmer, G M Mathes, Dr Wm Brown, J W Fries, R L Patterson and Jos H Stockston, was appointed as an Executive Committee to enter into correspondence with Danville, Statesville and other points along the line, and to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of making a preliminary survey, and for other purposes. Also to prepare a circular giving statistics of the amount of trade of Winston, and the section of country tapped by the proposed road, to be submitted to the Board of Trade of Baltimore, to show the advantages to be derived by that city from direct railroad communication with this section of the country.

Our citizens are thoroughly alive to the importance of this proposed route, and the meeting pledged $25,000 to the enterprise.

JOS. H. STOCKTON, *Chm'n.*
Geo. M. Mathes, *Sec'y.*
Statesville and Danville papers copy.

Davie County Items.

Farmers are busy preparing corn ground. Some of the most forward have commenced planting.

The County Superior Court opened its session at Mocksville, Monday, His Honor Judge Buxton presiding. The docket is full, with several cases of long standing.

Heavy frosts have not dealt very leniently with the peach trees. Over one-half of the prospective yield has been blasted.

Wheat and oats in the bottoms, owing to the wet condition of the soil, early in the season, stands a little thin. On the upland the growth is luxuriant, and upon the whole a bountiful crop may be expected.

The dwellers along the Yadkin are reaping rich returns from their bounce nets. The variety comprises red-horse, mullets and suckers, principally and some extra large fellows have been caught. Gigging in this noble stream is also a favorite and profitable sport, and to see a number of participants in the river at night with torches and gigs, waging war upon the finny tribe, is somewhat of a novelty to an occasional beholder.

The M. E. Church at Shady Grove, built last fall, is receiving a coat of paint. The larger portion of the funds for the erection of this edifice, was contributed by members and many liberal hearted friends. Rev. Mr. Wilson preaches there once a month. The Sunday School held during the Spring, Summer and Autumn months will reopen in a few weeks, and has a very large attendance.

Navigation or canaling of the Yadkin, meets approval with every one. The well stored graneries of the farmer urges the project as a necessity, and the citizens of Davie will cheerfully contribute their share towards the furtherance and completion of this proposed enterprise.

Large quantities of tobacco are yet stored in the barns, waiting for advance prices in the market. Not a great deal of the weed will be planted by the farmers this season.

The no-fence law is a much agitated subject, the economy and benefit of the same being plainly seen. A petition for the adoption of the no-fence law will without doubt be sent to the next session of General Assembly.

Thieves are scarce in the county.—Stables, cribs and houses, left unlocked for days and weeks at a time, is common, with very few cases of larceny resulting therefrom.

***

BUIST'S FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
PUREST IN THE MARKET.
Diploma of Honor awarded by the U. S. Centennial Commission for their Superiority and Purity.
5 cents a paper. For sale by
H. D. LOTT,
Salem, N. C.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Bocsbee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village of the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know of it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

THE MARKETS.

Bacon and Lard:	
Western Sides,	6 to 7
Country,	8 to 9
Shoulders,	6 to 7
Hams,	10 to 11
Lard,	10 to 12
Grain:	
Corn,	50 to 60
Wheat,	$1 00 to 1 20
Oats,	40 to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 25 to 2 75
Meal, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed per bush.,	1 00 to 0 00
Produce	
Apples, green,	75 to 000
Eggs,	6 to 00
Butter,	15 to 20
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	20 to 25
Potatoes, Sweet,	50 to 75
" Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	40 to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 25
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8

Winston Tobacco Market.

Reported by A. E. Gorrell,
Dealer in Leaf Tobacco.
March 27th, 1878.

Lugs, Dark	$ 2 00 to $ 3 00
" Red,	3 00 to 4 00
Bright Lugs, Common,	4 00 to 6 00
" " Good,	6 00 to 10 00
" " Fancy,	12 00 to 18 00
Red Leaf Common	3 00 to 4 50
" " Good	5 00 to 8 00
" " Fine	8 00 to 12 00
Dark Wrappers	10 00 to 15 00
Bright Wrappers, Common	12 50 to 16 05
" " Medium	16 00 to 20 00
" " Fine	20 00 to 30 00
" " Fancy	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany Wrappers	18 00 to 45 00

According to quality.

Owing to the cool, harsh weather the breaks have been quite small for the past week. Prices are full up to quotations. Fine bright and maghogany wrappers in great demand.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1878, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, the house and lot No. 7, Church Street, Salem, N. C. The lot has a front of 145 feet and a depth of 523 feet. Also 1 second-hand Carriage, 1 Sofa, and various other articles of household furniture.

Conditions made known on day of sale. Sale to begin at 1 P. M.

E. A. De SCHWEINITZ.
Salem, N. C., March 11, 1878.

NOTICE.

On or about the 27th day of February, 1878, Robert White, a bound boy, left my premises, in the town of Salem, N. C. I hereby forbid all persons from harboring, trading with or keeping said boy, under penalty of the law. I will pay five cents reward to any one that will return him to me at Salem, N. C. W. H. HALL.
March 14, 1878.-3t.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
SPRING STOCK,
and offer to our friends the newest and most fashionable
STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, TABLE LINENS, &c., &c., &c.
Zeigler's fine
SHOES
for Ladies and Children,
And many other fresh and useful goods at greatly reduced prices.
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., March 13, 1878.

J. R. PIERCE, Of Lash's Warehouse. P. H. HANES, Of P. H. Hanes & Co. BROWN Of Brown & Bro.

LEAF TOBACCO.
LASH'S WAREHOUSE,
1877. WINSTON, N. C. 1877.

Industry, Competition and Close Application to Business
WITH A FIXED PURPOSE TO SPAND BY THE FARMER'S INTEREST.

Having taken full control of LASH'S WAREHOUSE, we hope by STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage this House has always enjoyed.

☞ We strive to please our patrons. COME AND SEE US when you visit Winston.
Your Friends,
PIERCE, HANES & BROWN.
December 6, 1877—6 mo.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
SALEM, N. C.

LADIES:
Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to
AN ATTRACTIVE FALL AND WINTER STOCK
at prices surprisingly cheap.
A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.
Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.
A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.
Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.
We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands.
☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.
In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.
Respectfully,
Nov. 29. tf. **J. BLICKENDERFER.**

M. W. NORFLEET, T. L. VAUGHN
PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,
FOR THE
SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO,
WINSTON, N. C.

The Largest and Best Lighted House in the State.

NORFLEET & VAUGHN.
November 29, 1877. 6 mos.

A NEW STOCK OF
Spring and Summer Goods
AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1878.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS.
NOTIONS,
COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS, and many other articles in my line.
A lot of best twilled SILK PARASOLS and SUN PROTECTORS, SHETLAND WOOL FRINGE, &c., &c.
Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragmeent received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 25th, 1877.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.
This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
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BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
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Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes where hearth-fires grow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those where words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of hourly care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountain few may guess.

Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful goal, with race well won,
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

Beautiful graves, where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep
Over worn-out hands—oh, beautiful sleep!

HUMOROUS.

The Old Paths.

"Lemme lone! lemme lone! now you lemme lone, I tell you!"

"I won't let you lone, you tarnal lazy rascal! I won't let you lone!"

And zip, zip, fell the blows, as the reporter hurried in the direction and found an old gentleman in his shirt sleeves, his son a gawkey lad of 18, gathered in one hand, and a hickory withe coming down like allfired wrath in the other. An old gray horse stood in the field switching his tail at the plow.

"My dear sir, what is the matter?" inquired the reporter. The old man paused and turned to us, panting.

"Stranger, are you from Danville?"

We told him no, and spoke quick for he had the withe raised.

"Well, it's good you ain't, for I thought you mought be here projectin' round this boy. I've jest hit him a even hundred. He's turned fool and wants to quit that plow an' go to Danville to war a paper collar and clerk for his crackers and cheese, in a herring store. They've been writin to him if he could "draw 'em any trade," an' its set him plum crazy. I'd "draw" 'em ef I had these plow lines round their necks. Here's me and my old woman doin our best, and we'd do fustrate if we could jest get that land worked, but that horse has stood there idle while he's been runnin' off talkin' with the fellers of his gittin a place in Danville. I'll Danville him. Hurry up thar and move on with that plow."

As we left, the young man was plowing a furrow and the old man man was walking behind with a stick.

"Ah, sir," said an old neighbor who sat on the fence and had witnessed it all, "that is just what is the matter with Susan Jane's left eye; the country has quit working the ground and gone to flying around the barber shops and bar rooms, and they call it "going into business." The old man was a little groggy himself, but he spoke the truth.—*Rei Isville Times.*

Didn't know he was Loaded.

"You will please observe," said old Mr. Lambwell, as he led us through his school the other day, "that the boys are required to display the utmost attention to quietness and discipline, and in a short time become divested of that most annoying disposition to tease each other; in short, they soon settle down into the gravity of maturer years, under the wholesome system I have introduced.

We at this moment arrived in front of several boys who were standing around a bucket of water, and one had just charged his mouth with the contents of a tin cup, while the old gentleman was stooping to recover his pen from the floor, when another passing along behind snapped his finger quickly beneath the drinker's ear, and caused him by a sudden start to eject the contents of his mouth over the pedagogue's pate. Starting upright, with his hair and face dripping, the master said:

"Who did that?"

The party unanimously cried out, "Jim Gun, sir."

"Jim Gun, you rascal, what did you do that for?"

Jim, appalled at the mischief he had done, muttered out that it was not his fault, but that Tom Owens had snapped him.

This changed the direction of old Lambwell's wrath, and, shaking his cane portentously over Owen's head, he asked:

"Did you snap Gun?"

"Yes, sir, I snapt Gun, but I did'nt know he was loaded."

A schoolmaster, hearing one of his scholars read, the boy, when he came to the word "honor," pronounced it in full. The master told him it should be pronounced without the "h," as thus, "onor."

"Very well, sir," replied the lad; "I will remember it in the future."

"Aye," said the master, "always drop the 'h.'"

The next morning, the master's tea and hot muffin was brought to the desk; but the duties of his vocation made him wait until it was cold, when, addressing the same boy, he told him to take it to the fire and heat it.

"Yes, sir," replied the scholar; and, taking it to the fire, ate it.

Presently the master called for his muffin.

"I eat it, as you bade me," said the boy.

"Eat it, you scoundrel!" I bade you take it to the fire and heat it!"

"But, sir," replied the lad, "yesterday you told me always to drop the 'h.'"

AGRICULTURAL.

Agriculture of the United States.

Agriculture, which lies at the foundation of all other industries, is not apt to be exposed to sudden fluctuations, save from unusual causes, and whatever may be the case with other forms of business, the tiller of the soil is likely to have something always to do, and to get a fair reward for doing it. At the time the data for the census of 1870 were compiled, there were 2,660,000 farms in the United States and Territories, and it has been estimated that not far from one-half the entire population of the country obtain their subsistence from Providence at first hands, owing it alone to that source and their own industry. The total acreage of farms at that period was 407,735,041, of which 168,921,000 was improved, and 218,814,000 unimproved, being about 53 per cent. of the latter.—In some States the percentage was much greater. The average size of farms in eighteen States and Territories fell short of 153 acres, the average for the whole. The total value of farms was $9,262,803,861, and the wages paid, including board, was $310,286,000.—*Balt. Sun.*

Save Manure from all Sources.

At a meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, Dr. A. S. Heath gave advice especially important to farmers in relation to husbanding manure of every description and from every possible source. They were recommended to gather the weeds cut down and left to rot by the roadside or along the fences, mouldy grass in the swales, fine chips and sawdust accumulated about the woodpile, bones bleaching about the farm, leaves lying by the cartload in the woods, rich muck around the stables and barns, contaminating the atmosphere and rendering the place unhealthy for stock. A keen eye will discover much rubbish that will make a valuable compost pile. All these substances, except the bones, should be deposited upon the dung pile.

The farmer is proverbially economical in most matters, yet in reference to saving manures he is generally the most profligate of all mankind. More farmers, the doctor said, have been impoverished by neglecting to keep up the manure supply for the deteriorating soils than from most any other causes. A successful farmer saves not only the materials already enumerated, but refuse of all kinds, such as old shoes and leather, chaff, woolen rags, bristles, offal, ashes, both from coal and wood, horns, hoofs and carcasses of dead animals; in a word, everything that will assist to increase the number of bushels of grain and potatoes, or fodder and hay to the barn.

BE CAREFUL IN BUYING YOUR SEEDS.—A German paper says that clover and lucern are often mixed with small, artificially prepared and colored quartz stones. For the production of these quartz granules there are special manufactories, which accomplish their task so well that even a practiced eye would have difficulty in detecting the fraud.—Old seeds, also, are colored, sulphurized, oiled and treated with various substances which produce a fresher and better appearance, and are often even mixed to a considerable extent with old seed no longer capable of germination.

A Paris letter to the *New England Farmer*, says that Dr. Boogbe has published the results of his experiments on the removal of the flower of the potato. By this process he has found an increase in the tubercles of twenty-five per cent. in addition to their quality being improved; he succeeded best with the blue and white varieties of the potato. One woman can nip off an acre of flowers in a day; the process will, of course, be unnecessary in those seasons when the flowers prematurely and spontaneously fall.

A poison of any description which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed, may, it is said, be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet oil. A person with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity.—This oil, it is alleged, will positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal, or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

Cleanliness of the skin is as necessary for the health of a horse as for that of a man. The skin exfoliates or throws off in scales the used up portion, and this dusty matter should be brushed out of the coat. The irritation by the brushing stimulates the skin, and assists this healthful action; but the irritation should not be too severe. A moderately hard brush is preferable to a hard, sharp currycomb.

Given almost any variety of vegetable, fruit or flower, and by the due regulation of its food—moisture, light, heat and air—it is in the cultivator's power to change it in size and flavor, or in the period at which it arrives at maturity, and seedlings from it will also, to a certain extent, perpetuate the character which culture has developed in the parent.

If any farmer will stop and estimate the actual cost in time, in letting down and putting up a single pair of bars between his lane and the barnyard during a period of twelve months, he will, if his time is worth anything to himself, go straightway and build a substantial gate for such a spot.

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Feb. 17, 1877. 7 1y

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